

NAVAL MILITIA.

Report of Lieut. Southerland to the Secretary of the Navy on the Naval Militia.

THE STATES THAT FURNISHED THE MEN.

The Experience of the Recent War Demonstrates the Imperative Necessity for the Maintenance of an Efficient Naval Reserve—The Merchant Marine Can Not Be Wholly Relied Upon.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Lieut. W. H. Southerland, in charge of matters pertaining to the naval militia, has made a report to the assistant secretary of the navy upon the naval militia during the war.

Assignment Made to States.

At the beginning of the year an allotment of \$48,000 was made to several states having naval organizations, with a total of 4,445 men. The states were California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. The District of Columbia has since mustered in an organization.

The States that Furnished Men.

The various states mustered into the service, during the war, the following: California, 13 officers and 80 men; Connecticut, 13 officers and 188 men; Florida, 2 officers and 58 men, and in the coast signal service, 4 officers and 35 men; Illinois, 19 officers and 709 men; Louisiana, 19 officers and 214 men; Massachusetts, 38 officers and 384 men; Michigan, 11 officers and 270 men; New Jersey, 34 officers and 373 men; New York, 49 officers and 865 men; North Carolina, 9 officers and 189 men; Pennsylvania, 15 officers and 83 men; Rhode Island, 13 officers and 147 men; South Carolina, 13 officers, 6 mates and 187 men; Virginia, 2 officers and 62 men.

An Imperative Necessity.

The reports states that from the beginning of the building of the new navy, efforts have been made to organize a naval militia, but nothing has been done beyond the formation of a few state organizations. The principal training has been in the line of coast defense. The report then states: "The experience of this short war has clearly demonstrated the imperative necessity for the maintenance of a national reserve, in the organization of which too much reliance must not be placed upon the merchant marine alone."

How They Should Be Enrolled.

Lieut. Southerland says the classes of naval militia should be enrolled for five years, and in such classes should be included those who have served in the present war and all others who are connected with sea service and not in the regular naval establishment. These classes should take an annual course of instruction and drill. The enrollment of the new organization could be conducted by the officers of the naval militia who served in the Spanish war. A naval officer should be detailed to conduct the drill of the ships' companies. Officers should be commissioned in the naval reserve after an examination by a board of naval officers.

"It is considered that a continuous annual appropriation of \$200,000 will be sufficient to provide for a force of naval reserves to aggregate 7,000 men at the end of three years."

CUBA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

It Will Be Protected by a Prohibitive Tariff—To Clean and Disinfect Havana.

Havana, Dec. 2.—A cable message received here Wednesday by the principal tobacco and cigar exporting firm in Cuba, announces, on the authority of Senor Luis Marx, special commissioner of the Cuban tobacco manufacturers at Washington, that the United States government will place a prohibitive import duty on leaf tobacco imported into the island of \$5 per pound, and of \$4.50 plus 25 per cent. on cigars.

Although hopes had been entertained that export duties would be abolished entirely, the announcement that prohibitive duties will be placed on tobacco imported into the island has been received with jubilation by manufacturers and exporters, as guaranteeing the survival and development of the tobacco industry in Cuba, which otherwise would have been threatened with extinction.

Last evening the Marquis Estaban, mayor of Havana, had a long conference with Gen. Green concerning street cleaning.

Gen. Green undertook to clean and disinfect the city forthwith. It was decided that the refuse should be loaded in scows, towed out to sea and dumped several miles away. A sufficient number of scows and lighters are to be sent here by the United States government for this purpose.

Several of the municipal officials now holding office under the Spanish regime will be retained to assist the Americans with their experience and special knowledge of the city.

Lincoln (Neb.) Normal University Partially Destroyed.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 2.—Fire destroyed the main building of the Lincoln normal university three miles from the city. It was a four-story brick and stone structure. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Candy Factory Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—The candy factory of the Pettit Manufacturing Co. was destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an explosion in the chocolate room. The loss is \$50,000.

A Generally Discredited Report.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—It was rumored at the stock yards yesterday afternoon that Grant C. Gillett, the abominable Kansas cattle king, had been captured in Mexico, and \$100,000 in cash recovered. The report is generally discredited.

Waste Suspension During Investigation.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 2.—George W. Aldridge, superintendent of public works, yesterday requested Gov. Black to suspend him from office pending an investigation of his department by the courts.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Spain Asks Trade Concessions Which the American Commissioners Think Worthy of Consideration.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Anxious as both sides are to conclude their work, the United States and Spanish commissioners did not hold a joint session yesterday. Their next meeting will be held at two o'clock this afternoon. This delay arose from the fact that the Spanish commissioners at Wednesday's session offered several urgent propositions which called for special deliberation upon the part of the Americans. Spain asks the United States to grant for a term of five years to Spanish ships carrying goods or products to Porto Rico and Cuba the same privilege as American vessels engaged in the same trade may have, and she qualifies this request by a proviso that trade privileges be extended to Cuba so long as the United States government dominates over the island.

In support of this request the Spanish commissioners assert that Spain can not, without vital harm, immediately abandon or cut the business relations so long maintained between the mother country and the West Indian territories. They declare that family ties and social relations, added to affairs of trade maintained through centuries, require gradual dissolution. They invoke the terms of the treaty of 1819, by which the United States took over Florida from Spain, and in the fifteenth article of which granted Spain for 12 years the right to send her goods and products to Florida in Spanish ships on the same terms as the ships carrying thither goods and products of the United States.

The Spanish commissioners cite further the fact the treaty of 1803 with France, for the cession of Louisiana, granted French and Spanish goods and products the same terms as American in New Orleans and other ports in the ceded territory.

Finally, Spain points to the American proposed "open door" policy in the Philippines and asks a guarantee of the same advantages in her late West Indian colonies, until trade relations can be decreed according to themselves to the change of sovereignty.

This proposition and the arguments by which it was supported, are considered strongly stated, and the American commissioners desired time for deliberation. Thus, though busy until nearly two o'clock yesterday afternoon they were not fully prepared, and Judge Day sent a message to Senor Montero Rios requesting that the joint session fixed for yesterday afternoon be postponed until to-day.

Meanwhile the Spanish commissioners had been preparing a list of subjects for negotiations, supplemented by suggestions, counter to and amendatory of the subjects the Americans submitted Wednesday. This came to the American commissioners yesterday in Spanish, rendering it even more desirable to postpone the joint session in order to give time for translation and consideration. The translation was made last evening, and the subject will be laid before the American commissioners this morning.

Now that the first gust of grief and chagrin has passed the Spanish commissioners are meeting the Americans in a frank spirit that is helpful to an early completion of the negotiations.

AS A MEASURE OF CAUTION.

Gen. Wood Recommends Delay in the Removal of Soldiers' Remains from Santiago.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, has recommended to the officials here that no more bodies of soldiers buried in this district be moved to the United States until February. The dry season then will have been far advanced. Gen. Wood says the removal of bodies causes great alarm at Santiago. There are about 700 which may be taken away if the authorities here grant permission. Applications continue to be received at the war department from parents and relatives asking that removals be authorized, but, in view of Gen. Wood's recommendation, it is probable these will be deferred for some months.

THE STEEL RAIL TRADE.

Enormous Orders for Steel Rails Booked by Manufacturers Within the Past Week.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 2.—The Iron Trade Review says: "Excepting the memorable break in the rail pool in February of last year, no such tonnage of steel rails sales has been closed in a single week as that just booked by the manufacturers. It includes 50,000 tons to the Illinois Central, 75,000 tons to the Chicago & Northwestern, 55,000 tons to the St. Paul, 25,000 tons to the Burlington, and large orders to eastern and central systems. What has been booked and what is practically closed amounts to more than 500,000 tons, of which the bulk has been taken by Chicago and Pittsburgh."

A Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Gen. Lee, commanding at Savannah, has telegraphed the war department as follows, respecting the departure of the transports Manitoba and Chester with troops aboard for Cuba:

"Manitoba, with Gen. Snyder and Fourth Tennessee, cleared here at 8:45 a. m. Chester, with the Fifteenth Infantry, left her anchorage, six miles below the city, about same hour and is probably now at sea sailing for Cuba. She might have been at the bottom of it if she had gone out the day she started. Panama still here."

The Battleship Texas.

New York, Dec. 2.—The United States battleship Texas, in command of Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, sailed for Fort Monroe.

William Waldorf Astor's Contribution to the Gordon Memorial College.

London, Dec. 2.—Wm. Waldorf Astor has donated \$25,000 towards the fund being raised at the instance of Gen. Lord Kitchener, to found the Gordon Memorial college at Khartoum, for the purpose of educating the inhabitants of the Sudan.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Announcement of the Treaty of Cession—An Unreconstructed Rebel Newspaper Refuses to Submit.

Manila, Dec. 3.—Owing to the fact that the result of the Paris conference had long been anticipated here the agreement of Spain to cede the Philippine islands to the United States created no excitement. The Americans made no demonstration; commercial circles were relieved; the Spaniards were indifferent, and some of the American volunteers were disgusted at the prospect of being retained here now that the fighting is finished.

Aguinardo's Position Becoming Untenable.

Aguinardo is certain to assume a conciliatory attitude, because his position is daily becoming more untenable. His rival intrigues are becoming uncontrollable, especially, since funds have run short and the outlying provinces have become disaffected. Although never much more than a figurehead, Aguinardo has been consistently temperate and the authorities have no reason to fear that he will depart from this policy.

Attitude of the Native Press.

Nevertheless the native newspapers continue to publish inflammatory articles. The Republica Filipina yesterday published an article headed: "The Moment Has Arrived."

Cited Authority She Did Not Possess.

"When the conference terminated its labors," says this paper, "the Filipinos had already conquered all of the island of Luzon and the adjacent islands, except the towns of Iloilo, Cebu, Layte and Samarillo. Therefore, Spain has ceded authority which she did not possess. The Filipinos will never consent to the ignominy of being treated as chattels. They will shed their blood in torrents again before bowing to foreign domination, however light."

Americans Should Be Consistent.

"America brought the great chief Aguinardo from Hong Kong and recognized our nationality by allowing our flag to be raised at Corregidor island, and to sail the bay in full sight of all the foreign fleets. None dared to interfere. If America now declines to openly acknowledge our independence a great injustice will be committed. Had Spain asked \$40,000,000 for the islands, the Filipinos would gladly have given twice that amount, or more, to preserve their rights, ruthlessly set aside by the enemy and the nation without a true understanding of the aspirations, rights and sacrifices of those who have stood torture enough and who are left to fight and suffer in defense of their country from new slavery."

Friendship of the Filipinos for the Americans.

In conclusion the article affirms the friendship of the Filipinos for Americans, insists that the insurgents will never fire the first shot and adds that the harmony existing will only be broken by "priests or traitors inducing the Americans to attack us."

HEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gratifying Decrease in the Percentage of Soldiers on the Sick List Reported by Gen. Oils.

Washington, Dec. 3.—That there is a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines is shown by the following telegram from Gen. Oils, commanding at Manila, received by Adjt.-Gen. Corbin yesterday:

"Percentage of sick of command November 30, ten and one-sixth, as against twelve and one-fifth, October 31. November deaths 26, as against 45 for October. Sick rate in command about same as among troops of other governments serving in tropical climates. One-third of present sick suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers, one-sixth from intestinal troubles and the remaining half of ailments slight in character."

TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Drafts a Bill to Raise the Regular Army to One Hundred Thousand Men.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100,000 men. The bill, it is said, will provide for an organization of 12 companies to the regiment, with an arrangement for a third lieutenant for each company in case of need for that officer. It will contain provisions for a staff corps largely in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the various bureaus as recommended by them in their annual reports.

Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs Intends to Present the Measure in Congress at the First Opportunity.

Torpedo Boats Damaged in the Storm. Bristol, R. I., Dec. 3.—The torpedo boats Dupont and Morris came in here Thursday night under their own steam but considerably damaged. Both boats weathered Saturday's gale off Newport, but the heavy seas badly twisted the stem of the Dupont and several steel plates of both vessels were badly sprung.

Ordered to Havana.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 3.—The second division of the Seventh army corps, the second division hospital corps and the signal corps battalion F, Seventh army corps, have been ordered to move as soon as possible from Savannah to Havana.

Committed Suicide with Morphine.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—Roscoe Huntington, aged 57, who claimed to be a nephew of Collis P. Huntington, and a cousin of H. E. Huntington, committed suicide in a lodging house with morphine.

Supplies from Australia for Admiral Dewey's Fleet.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 3.—Advices from New South Wales say the steamer Culgoon has sailed from Sydney with a cargo of provisions for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The cargo consisted of 5,000 carcasses of mutton, 250 of lambs, 125 tons of potatoes, 81 tons of onions and 22 tons of carrots.

Ex-Congressman Compton Dead.

Laurel, Md., Dec. 3.—Ex-Congressman Barnes Compton died at his home here.

Spider Bites.

Dr. Davidson, the eminent bacteriologist, expresses the opinion that many of the infectious bites attributed to spiders are not caused by these insects. Several naturalists have allowed themselves to be bitten by the largest poisonous spiders without serious result. It is doubtless true that, nevertheless, certain people are especially susceptible to spider bites, as they are to bee stings. Some people have died of collapse half an hour after the receipt of a bee sting. Many of the cases of so-called spider bites are thought by Davidson to be caused by the pirate bug. The bite of this insect is usually followed by a local cellulitis, with a central dark spot around which there frequently develops a bulbous vesicle about the size of a ten-cent piece and filled with a dark grumous fluid. In a few days with rest and under the application of wet antiseptic dressings, the cellulitis dissolves.—Philadelphia Press.

Freedom Not Without Alloy.

The boon of emancipation from slavery is said to be responsible for the great increase in tubercular diseases and insanity among the negroes of the southern states. While they lived in slavery the negroes were compelled to live sober and regular lives, but with freedom their natural impulse to excesses asserted itself, and they plunged without restraint into vicious and riotous habits. They have consequently developed a highly nervous consumptive and alcoholic diathesis which makes them easily susceptible to diseases from which formerly they were free.—Chicago Chronicle.

Based on the Divine Law.

A Georgia lawyer, who had a case in which conviction for his client seemed certain, closed his argument with a Scriptural quotation. To the amazement of all, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," without leaving their seats. After court had adjourned, the lawyer approached the foreman. "I am curious to know," he said, "just on what point of law you based your verdict?" "It wasn't no law point, colonel," replied the foreman, "but we couldn't get it over the Scripture."—Baltimore Sun.

Would Have Been Unfortunate.

She was somewhat of a student of history, but she also had the reverence of a fashionable woman for a title. "Did you know that we once came very near getting a monarchy saddled on this country with all the attendant nobles and titles and court etiquette?" she asked one day; and her brother looked at her in a quizzical way and replied: "Fortunate we escaped it, isn't it? Some people would have had no possible excuse for going abroad then, would they?"—Chicago Post.

Insect Multitudes.

In the report of the Museum association for 1896, Mr. F. A. Bather, of the natural history branch of the British museum, quotes a leading English entomologist as having informed him that "new species of insects are being described at the rate of about 6,000 per annum." On thinking of the thousands of species already described, and the multitudes of individuals belonging to each species, one gets a lively sense of the immensity of the insect population of the earth.—Youth's Companion.

Where Practice Makes Perfect.

It was a street brawl. A muscular man picked up a club and struck at his enemy's head. Three times he struck, and three times he fanned the air.

"It's no use," he yelled despairingly, as he threw the club into a lot. "After three years on the league baseball team, I can't hit anything!"—Cincinnati Press.

How She Knew.

He—What makes you think that Baldery will soon ask you to marry him? Don't mention it to anyone, but I know his income isn't large and he's beginning to argue with me that plain living promotes the best complexion.—Adams Freeman.

Unfortunate Slang.

"I can see her finish," remarked the gentleman in the left lower box as the indications pointed toward a severe frost. The sourette was palpably perturbed. She had been assured by the complexionists that the enamel was warranted to bear the most critical scrutiny.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3, 1898.	
CATTLE—Native	3.18
COTTON—Middling	5.50
WHEAT—Winter	3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	3.75
CORN—No. 2	77 1/2
POPK—New Mess.	8.50
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	5.54
BEEVES—Steers	3.75
CALVES—Cows and Heifers	3.25
HOGS—Fair to Select	3.10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2.75
WHEAT—No. 2	3.50
POPK—New Mess.	8.50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	3.50
HOGS—All Grades	3.00
WHEAT—No. 2	3.50
POPK—New Mess.	8.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	3.50
HOGS—All Grades	3.00
WHEAT—No. 2	3.50
POPK—New Mess.	8.50

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He said he put in the best part of his life in gaining dollars and losing health, and now he was putting in the other half in spending dollars to get back health. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health to the overworked body and brain. It gets at the starting point—the stomach—and overcomes nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and indigestion.

An Authority.

Willie—Mamma, what does making a bad break mean? You'd better ask your father, Willie.—Indianapolis Journal.

Very cold, very bad Neuralgia.

St. Jacobs Oil very sure to cure.

Laziness and dirt never quarrel.

Ram's Horn.

Laue's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Time to Begin.

The President—Is the list of football players thoroughly advertised? The Dean—It is.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In angling it is much the same as in love making. The fish we land are very small fry in comparison with the beauties that get away.—Boston Transcript.

The cold keeps alive the pain of Sciatica.

St. Jacobs Oil drives it out.

It's pretty hard for some men to keep their wits down to their incomes.

Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Money makes the mare go, but that is not believed to be wholly due to her sex.

Town Topics.

Cheek Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Very few people appreciate the importance of doing a thing right in the first place.

Atchison Globe.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piao's Cure.

Mary Thomson, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '94.

Indolence often assumes the mask of patience and gathers in her rewards.

Chicago Daily News.

To-day sore and stiff. To-morrow cured.

St. Jacobs Oil does that every day.

Cats are very gentle to their kittens, notwithstanding the fact that they lick them frequently.

Golden Days.

Half Sick Half Well.

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills.

They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write to any of the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

A Christmas CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Do you want to earn something for Christmas? Do you want the way of making \$14, without interfering with your regular occupation? Even children can earn between school hours. Something entirely new and original. No canvassing, and no capital required. A \$3 outfit will send you ready to begin. Postoffice box 2467, NEW YORK, N. Y.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

Nothing so common as muscular pains and aches.

St. Jacobs Oil cures.

Shingle your house before you plaster it.

Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The path of ambition leads to a great many political graves.

Chicago Daily News.

Hard winter, hard aches. Hard rub with St. Jacobs Oil. Easy cure.

Of all the letters in the alphabet, only two are O. K.—Golden Days.

For California Tourists.

The Burlington Route has Weekly Tourist Sleeper Excursions, personally conducted (by a Burlington Route Agent) every Wednesday from St. Louis, and Thursday from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route is via Denver, scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City, with 98 per cent. sunshine throughout the year. Ask Ticket Agent or write for descriptive folder to L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Dislocated by Scorn.

"In Florida I was dislocated by scorn," "I found I was holds her head so high that it hangs down her back."—Detroit Free Press.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of

Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, Manufacturers.

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

READ THIS OFFER.

The Review of Reviews Co. is just about to publish the Standard History

"OUR WAR IN TWO HEMISPHERES"

BEING

A HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

by Albert Shaw (editor of the American Monthly Review of Reviews), and many other notable contributors of special chapters.

Over 1,200 pages, over half a thousand portraits and other illustrations. The first edition of this book printed on the finest enameled paper, and bound beautifully in half morocco, in three large volumes.

Every American, and especially every American who had a relative or friend at the front, will wish to own this work. It is far more than the mere story of the fighting. It gives a comprehensive account of the conditions of Cuba and of Spain before and after the war, of both the outer and hidden causes of the war, and tells about nearly every one who had anything important to do, at home and in the field, with carrying on the struggle. It is truthful, well informed, and complete, and forms an elaborate picture of the United States at this critical epoch of its history, when it suddenly finds itself with imperial duties. There are character sketches, too, by special writers who know their subjects. McKinley as War President, and other notable figures of the war. The authors, lawyers, doctors, teachers, clergymen, business men, especially in the country, give them